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No personal slight whatever is intended thereby, and not a trace of malice or resentment on the part of the writer colors any statement made herein. But I conceive that these criticisms would much better be said now, while the subject of them is present to explain this position, than in some distant future, when time shall have sealed his lips and stayed his busy pen forever. His fine command of English and evident scholarship will then avail him nothing, if some surviving, or perhaps yet unborn student rise up and brand his work *destructive*.

NEW HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA, WITH COMMENTS UPON THE DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN KNOWN SPECIES.

H. G. BARBER,

ROSELLE PARK, N. J.

Chlorocoris flaviviridis new species.

Color yellowish-green, subshining, coarsely punctate. In shape long ovate; measuring to the tip of the membrane about twice as long as the breadth of the pronotum. Head as long as the width across the eyes, the lateral lobes rounded at their apices, a trifle longer than the tylus but not contiguous before it, the surface of lateral lobes basally, base of tylus and vertex of head transversely wrinkled, in front of each ocellus, next the eyes, is a decolorous smooth patch; lateral margins of head lightly raised, smooth, pale and slightly concave a short distance before the eyes. Antennæ yellowish, sometimes tinted with rosaceous basally, with the apical joints slightly embrowned; the first joint passing the apex of head, second, third and fourth joints subequal, fifth one third shorter; beneath paler, almost impunctate but transversely wrinkled. Rostrum reaching the middle of the third ventral segment, pale with apex infuscated. Pronotum concolorous, lateral margins straight, anteriorly finely serrate, narrowly yellowish, becoming ruby-red posteriorly, the humeri bright red, prominently acute but not spinose; the general paler surface is provided with coarse dark green punctures, appearing somewhat rugulose posteriorly; through the middle is a faint longitudinal ridge, evanescent through the rugulose portion; just within the lateral margins is a series of scattered black punctures which are sharply defined. Scutellum concolorous, coarsely punctate and rugulose on a pale background, throughout its length a pale median stripe becoming callosed posterior to the middle and sometimes tinted with red, apex narrow, callosed. Corium rather coarsely punctate, the punctures becoming finer and more closely set towards the apex, the costal margin in its basal half

yellowish, elevated; a small, round ruby red spot in the center of the corium opposite the apex of the scutellum. Membrane decolorous. Dorsum of abdomen shining pale green, faintly and irregularly wrinkled. Connexivum yellowish-green, outwardly narrowly margined with orange-yellow, a short transverse black fascia posteriorly before the incisures of segments 2–5 in the male and the apical angle of the 6th in the female also tipped with black. Sternum and venter paler yellowish-green, smooth, shining, with the pro- and meta-sternum coarsely punctate; apical angles of ventral segments 2–5 in the male, 2–6 in the female tipped with black; ventral furrow very evident, extended through to the sixth segment. Legs yellowish-green, with tips of tibiæ and tarsi orange-yellow. Genital segment seen from below deeply and obtusely excavate and its posterior margins callosed. Length of ♂ and ♀ 19–20 mm. Width across humeri 9.5 mm.

Described from forty specimens collected by me in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, July, 1905. In my remarks on the members of the genus *Chlorocoris*,[1] this is the species which I referred to as *C. rufopictus* Walker. Further study has shown that though it is closely related to that species it is evidently distinct. Besides being somewhat larger, in *flaviviridis* the lobes of the head are not of equal length but the middle lobe is shorter thus making the rounded apex appear incised, as depicted by Distant. The second joint is not longer than the third but subequal to it. The difference in coloration is quite distinctive.

Heræus coquilletti new species (Ms. name of Uhler).

Shining castaneous, glabrous. Head pale castaneous, elongate oval, impunctate but minutely, transversely wrinkled above and below; widely rounded behind the eyes and gradually narrowed to a short neck behind; tip of projecting tylus reaching the middile of the somewhat incrassate first joint of the antennæ. The antennæ are pale castaneous with apex of third and the fourth joint darker; second joint twice as long as the basal, third two-thirds the length of the second and the fourth almost as long as the second joint. Rostrum pale, reaching to middle coxæ, apex of first joint just passing posterior line of the eyes. Pronotum shining, darker castaneous than the head, non-pubescent, with a distinct narrow collar; anterior lobe a trifle wider than long, almost impunctate; posterior lobe about two thirds as long and much wider than the anterior lobe and only slightly more elevated as seen from the side, coarsely punctate and provided with a faint median carina; humeri callosed, rounded, smooth, pale. Scutellum dark castaneous, coarsely punctate and posteriorly keeled, with acute, pale apex. Corium dark castaneous, non-pubescent with narrow costal margins and expanded spot before apex, paler; costal margins reflexed and somewhat concavely arcuated before the middle; clavus

[1] JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., XVIII, pp. 35–36, 1910.

with a somewhat regular series of three rows of punctures, bounded by three other rows of subclaval punctures, the two outer rows anteriorly converging and not reaching the base of the corium; along the apical margin of corium is a single row of impressed punctures; the surface is more closely and irregularly punctured exterior to the middle vein and apically. Membrane smoky-brown, castaneous at base with four or five indistinct, basally sinuated nervures which are sometimes paler than the general surface. Pleural pieces dark shining castaneous, non-pubescent, for the most part coarsely punctate; surface near coxæ, margins and acute posterior angles of metasternum impunctate. Legs pale; coxæ, apices of the femora and of the tibiæ castaneous. The fore femora incrassate and armed beneath with two rows of spines, the inner row beginning a short distance before base with a few small teeth becoming more closely placed and a little longer on the apical half with two more enlarged teeth, one post median and the other a short distance beyond it; the outer row of teeth begins with a small median tooth and followed by the most prominent one of all, between this and apex are a number of small teeth. Venter shining castaneous, somewhat paler than the sternum, impunctate, transversely and minutely wrinkled and provided with a very few fine hairs posteriorly and on the genital segment which is infuscated. Length ♂ and ♀, 7 mm.

Described from two males and two females in the collection of Mr. Nathan Banks, from Stanford University, California, and a female in the collection of the Brooklyn Museum collected at Brownsville, Texas, by Mr. Carl Schaeffer. This latter specimen differs from the others in being paler and less shining.

Scolopocerus granulosus new species.

Color and form similar to *S. secundarius* Uhl. Dirty testaceous, roughly punctured and granulated and marked with fuscous. Narrow-ovate in shape. Head quadrate, roughly granulated, and provided with a few scattered blunt tubercles. Blunt apex of tylus extending slightly beyond the antenniferous tubercles. Lateral margins of head before eyes somewhat diverging to apex of blunt non-prominent antenniferous tubercles. Two short, black obliquely set spines behind each eye. The ocelli are placed about twice as far apart as they are removed from the eyes. Somewhat paler beneath, roughly granulated and punctured. Bucculæ about one half the length of the head. First joint of rostrum not reaching base of head. Apex of rostrum and sternal groove reaching only to middle of intermediate coxæ. First and second joints of the rostrum about equal in length, the fourth joint slightly longer than the third. First and fourth joint of the antennæ incrassate, the former roughly granular and concolorous with the head, the latter pyriform, black on granular hirsute basal half; second and third joints much more slender, of equal diameter but the second one third shorter than the third, fourth joint a trifle shorter than third, first and third subequal; apical half of fourth joint clothed with fine, closely appressed gray pubescence and provided with a few scattered longer hairs. Pronotum longer than wide, concolorous. Lateral margins almost

straight, granulate and provided with a few black blunt spines or tubercles. The whole surface roughly punctured and granulated, with a few scattered black tubercles. In the middle is an obsolete longitudinal pale ridge, evanescent anteriorly. Humeri not prominent, rounded. Scutellum roughly granular, surface somewhat infuscated with blunt apex, obsolete median ridge and sides anteriorly paler. Corium concolorous, with close set coarse punctures or pits between the prominently raised nervures which are mottled with fuscous. Lateral margins much arcuated. Tip of pale membrane not reaching apex of abdomen, not extended beyond middle of sixth abdominal segment, with numerous fine brownish irregular, branching, waving veins. Connexivum finely granulated, pale at the incisures, variegated with fuscous between. Sternum roughly punctured with a small, circular black spot in the middle of each of the sternal pieces. Venter finely punctured, variegated with fuscous, these punctures set with fine pale hairs, making the whole surface appear hirsute. Legs granulated and hirsute, variegated with fuscous, leaving a broad pale band near middle of all the tibiæ. First segment of tarsi pale. Length of ♀, 7–8 mm.

Described from two females collected by Mr. Charles Schaeffer at Brownsville, Texas, for the Brooklyn Museum, where the type is now placed. This species is more closely related to *S. uhleri* Dist. from which it can readily be distinguished by its shorter hemelytra, the smaller terminal joint of the antennae, longer rostrum and its longer and narrower pronotum. From *S. secundarius* Uhl. it is at once separable by the difference in the fourth antennal joint which in that species is short and not as wide as the third joint.

SYNOPSIS OF SPECIES.

Fourth joint of antennæ less than one half the length and not wider than the third joint ..... *secundarius* Uhl.

Fourth joint of antennæ much wider than the third joint.

Fourth joint of antennæ pyriform; membrane of hemelytra not reaching apex of abdomen; pronotum much wider than long.... *granulosus* n. sp.

Fourth joint of antennæ long, ovate, membrane of hemelytra reaching apex of abdomen; pronotum about as wide as long..... *uhleri* Dist.

Ceraleptus pacificus new species.

Closely related to *C. americanus* Stål., but smaller and less infuscated. Rusty yellowish gray in color. Head about as long as wide, generally somewhat infuscated and furnished with three, sometimes obsolete, stripes arranged as follows: a median one running from near base of head to apex of tylus and one on each side running from the base of head obliquely to the eyes, thence anteriorly, straight to the tip of the antenniferous tubercles. Lateral margins of head to tip of antenniferous tubercles either slightly converging or subparallel, not expanded anteriorly as in *americanus*. Apex of

antenniferous tubercles subacute, incurved. Distance between ocelli only a little greater than their respective distance from the eyes. Apex of head passing middle of basal joint of antennæ. Antennæ reddish brown, apex of third and all of fourth joint infuscated; all joints more or less hispid, particularly the third and base of fourth, the apical three fourths of fourth fine haired; the third joint gradually widening to apex, wider than the apical joint which is spindle-shaped; first and second joints subequal, the latter most slender, third slightly longer than second, fourth is a trifle shorter than second. Pronotum, with anterior margin nearly transverse, the anterior lateral angles not anteriorly produced; the lateral margins slightly concave, at least the anterior two thirds provided with small close set pale elongated tubercles, each armed at apex with a backwardly directed fine bristle; whole upper surface roughly punctured and more or less infuscated and generally finely tuberculate, at least in front; with a faint median ridge; humeral angle obtusely angled, slightly prominent. Scutellum concolorous, coarsely and roughly punctate, acute apex pale. Corium concolorous. Clavus with about three more or less regular rows of punctures; remainder with coarse setigerous punctures arranged somewhat in rows; veins elevated and faintly flecked with piceous; lateral edge of corium finely crenate. Membrane suffused with brown provided with a few irregular branching veins. Connexivum mottled with fuscous, a transverse pale fascia before the middle of each segment. Beneath paler, sternum coarsely punctate and variegated with piceous. Venter obsoletely wrinkled and mottled with fuscous, especially in front on both sides; sparingly clothed with fine appressed hairs set in fine punctures. Femora more or less mottled with fuscous; tibiæ paler and hispid; anterior femora unarmed; intermediate femora armed with a small spine before apex; posterior femora armed with a long slightly curved spine before apex, preceded by a short spine and followed by one or two short spines near apex. Length ♂ and ♀, 7–8 mm.

Described from three males, Dilley, Or, (my coll.); one male, Pullman, Wash. (Heidemann Coll.); one male, Van Couver Island (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.); eight males, St. Cruz Beach, Calif. (Bradley—Cornell Univ. Coll.) one male, Olympia, Wash. (Kincaid —Cornell Univ. Coll.). Six females, Dilley, Or. (my coll.); one female, Tenino, Wash., one female, Lake Tahoe, Calif. (Heidemann Coll.); two females, Van Couver Island (Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.); six females, St. Cruz Beach, Calif. (Bradley—Cornell Univ. Coll.).

This species is closely related to and confused with *C. americanus* and in most collections it is so labelled. It may however be distinguished from that species by its uniformly smaller size and its color more red; the apex of tylus reaches just beyond the middle of the first segment of antennæ; the anterior angle of pronotum is not produced and the intermediate femora are armed with a single spine in place of the anterior pair as in *americanus*.

ORSILLACIS new genus (Ms. name of Uhler).

Closely related to *Belonochilus* Uhl. The head is less protracted anteriorly, being only a little longer than wide, the apex more blunt and only just surpassing the apex of the basal antennal joint. First joint of the rostrum as long as the head, the apex of which reaches just beyond the third ventral segment. The buccal groove is much more shallow and less pronounced posteriorly. Pronotum is wider than long. The slightly enlarged fore-femora are unarmed.

O. producta new species (Ms. name of Uhler).

Color rufo-testaceous, subshining, more or less infuscated and provided with very fine hairs. Head triangular, a little longer than wide, infuscated, very finely punctate; apex and base of head transversely and line within the eyes, expanded back of the ocelli; pale testaceous. Ocelli reddish, placed close to the eyes and just before an imaginary line drawn across the posterior margins of the eyes. Antenniferous tubercles fuscous, truncated and diverging, reaching about one third the way to the apex of the head; tylus bluntly protruding a little way beyond the apices of the lateral lobes. Antennæ with the basal joint slightly enlarged, short, pale; the remainder of the antennæ sordid testaceous and provided with fine pale hairs; second joint longest, slightly swollen at apex and nearly four times longer than basal joint; third joint two thirds the length of second; fourth joint almost subequal to the third and slightly incrassate. Head beneath testaceous obscurely punctate. Rostrum pale except at apex, first joint reaches base of head, second joint about one third longer, third joint over one third longer than second and the fourth a little shorter than second joint. Pronutum rufo-testaceous, obtusely impressed before the middle, obviously wider than long and coarsely punctured with fuscous, the region of the cicatrix and posterior margin smooth, the cicatrices making a broadly crescentic furrow widely scooped out behind this in the middle, a median pale ridge running from the anterior to disappear before the posterior margin where there is a transversely elevated ridge running between the slightly more elevated humeri. Scutellum more or less castaneous, transversely elevated at base, the lateral edge, median carina and apex pale yellow, the remainder of the surface depressed and coarsely punctate. The sternal pieces coarsely and irregularly punctured with castaneous, the region of the acetabulæ paler. Legs pale, the femora spotted with castaneous; the tibiæ embrowned; the slightly enlarged fore femora unarmed. The corium rufo-piceus, covered with depressed fine golden brown pubescence. Membrane smoky hyaline. Connexivum pale, with segments 2–6 banded with piceous anteriorly. Venter pale through the center, the surface laterally marked with bright red and piceus. Length 6 mm.

Described from two females from the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, one in the Brooklyn Museum and the other in my own collection.

Hesperophylum heidemanni Reut. and Popp. (Fam. Termatophylidæ).

Reuter and Poppius described this recently from Mt. Washington in the collection of Mr. O. Heidemann. In the Brooklyn Museum is a single female specimen taken by Mr. Carl Schaeffer in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, in 1905.

Doldina interjungens Bergr.

Dr. Bergroth's single female specimen of this Reduviid came from Roanoke Island, North Carolina. Mr. Nathan Banks has extended the known northwardly range of this species by finding a single male at Bay Ridge, Md., in July. In this specimen the scutellum is not at all recurved at apex. Otherwise it answers the description in all particulars.

Phymata acutangula Guér.

This species originally described from Cuba was later added to the fauna of South and Central America and Mexico by later authors but has not been known from the United States. In my collection is a single female specimen taken by Mr. O. Dietz at Brownsville, Texas. This specimen measures only 6 mm.

Stenomecra cliens Stål.

In a paper by me on "Some Mexican Hemiptera-Heteroptera New to the Fauna of the United States," JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., Vol. XVIII, Mch., 1910, p. 37, I reported *S. marginella* H. Schf. as having been taken in the Huachuca Mts., Arizona. Since the publication of that paper I have received a quantity of material from Mexico, among which I find the true *S. marginella* H. Schf. My Arizona material must be referred to *S. cliens* Stål.

Tempyra biguttula Stål.

Described from Texas. Mr. W. L. McAtee has collected two specimens of this interesting little species on Plummer's Island in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. They were both taken in hibernation under sycamore bark.

Trapezonotus rufipes Stål.

I have two specimens of this species from Lakehurst, N. J., taken by sifting in March. So far as I have been able to learn it has not been reported from the eastern part of the United States before I recorded it in Smith's New Jersey List.

Aphleboderrhis pubescens Walk. (Fam. Aradidæ).

I have a single female specimen in my collection taken by Mr. O. Dietz at Brownsville, Tex., in June, 1901. I believe this is the first record of its appearance in the United States.

Corizus viridicatus Uhl.

Mr. Otto Heidemann has a specimen of this well-known western form taken in the vicinity of Washington, D. C.

Acanthocerus lobatus Burm.

Mr. Christian E. Olsen has presented me with a specimen of this species taken in New Mexico. I have carefully compared it with Cuban specimens and feel no doubt of its true identity. It must have reached New Mexico by way of Mexico but it has apparently escaped attention as yet from that country.

Heteroscelis lepida Stål.

I have a single male specimen of this pretty little species taken at Brownsville, Tex., in June, 1901, by Mr. O. Dietz. It is an addition to the fauna of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

A Cricket New to Long Island, N. Y.—The country bordering Orient Bay near East Marion, Long Island, N. Y., is sandy in places with some pitch pines and tangle of catbriers that make protected retreats for insects and other wild creatures. Here on August 2, 1913, Mr. George P. Engelhardt and I collected a number of insects. In the course of our operations I turned over a log lying on the sand bordering the upbeach, and was surprised to see a little cricket that was evidently new to the known fauna of Long Island jump with much agility to a place of concealment. After a long hunt this cricket was captured and meanwhile Mr. Engelhardt had secured another. These insects proved to be well-grown nymphs of *Cycloptilum squamosum* Scudder.

In this JOURNAL, Vol. XVII, p. 187, December, 1909, *Cycloptilum squamosum* was reported from Lakehurst, N. J., where three males and three females were captured by the writer and Mr. Charles E. Sleight on October 3, 1909. The insect was originally described by